

BROWNSVILLE FEARS SACK BY MEXICANS

Texas City to Appeal for More United States Troops.

CARRANZA ARMY NEAR BORDER

Reprisal Is Expected if American Marines Are Landed at Vera Cruz.

2,600 ON PATROL DUTY

Force Believed Inadequate if Attack Is Made—Large Num- ber of Raiders Killed.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Brownsville, Aug. 13.—Fear is growing rapidly that the city of Brownsville is in peril of being sacked by Carranza troops from Matamoros.

So strong is the belief among leading citizens that if American marines are landed at Vera Cruz, no matter on what pretext, as a measure of reprisal Mexican soldiers will be rushed across the border and this place given up to pillage, that an appeal for more United States troops from Fort Brown to guard the city will be made.

Twenty men crossed the Rio Grande from Mexico to-night near Mercedes, about forty miles up the Rio Grande from here. American officers, warned that such a crossing would be attempted, had disposed armed forces at several points. Three of these forces are closing in to surround the Mexicans.

There are now 2,600 United States soldiers on patrol duty between Brownsville and Laredo, but this force is considered inadequate in case of an attack by a large body of Mexican troops. Included in the American patrol are 1,600 cavalrymen and 1,000 infantrymen.

Although it is given out officially that the number of Mexicans killed in the raids of the last few days is between fifteen and twenty, it is generally known that many more than those accounted for have been slain.

Seize Armed Mexicans.

As long as the Texas communities are living day and night under the guard of the United States Army rifles, Ranger and peace officers regard with instant suspicion any Mexican who is caught armed. If he is slow to explain his life is in immediate danger, and if he makes any threatening move his life is forfeited.

So thorough has been the Rangers' search, it is believed that nearly all of the marauders have been driven out of the Brownsville section or are so frightened that they will remain peaceful until they get aid from Mexico.

Manuel Rincones, who said he was forced to join the Mexicans, is said to have given to Captain Anderson a written statement which described the brush where the Mexicans hide as being so thick that it was necessary to roll their water barrel to get it into camp. This gang carried a white flag with the yellow letter "E" embroidered on it.

Several Brownsville Mexicans asserted this "E" stood for Propicio Elizondo, one of the chief officers of General E. P. Nafarrete, Carranza commander at Matamoros, opposite here. Elizondo denied that he or his name had any connection with the flag.

Tells of Killing Wounded Man.

Chief of the Norias band, the Rincones statement said, were named Luis, Miguel and Gabriel. Miguel, he said, shot and killed one of the wounded members of his band whom he considered too badly injured to be taken with the outlaws.

Ranger Captains Fox and Sanders, who have been working in the section north of Brownsville, have had their men running down clues to identify the raiding Mexicans. It is said that one of the clues indicate that Mexicans in the interior of Coahuila, a Mexican border state, brought word in advance to their compatriots in Texas, that the recent outbreak was about to occur. There was evidence also that some of the principal leaders of the raids have gone back into Mexico.

Search for a band of about thirty Mexicans, some of them known to be direct from Mexico, proceeded to-night in the mercantile brush about fifty miles north of Brownsville.

The band consists of about half of those who attacked the Norias ranch house on Sunday night. It includes men alleged to have read a proclamation that they were attempting to conquer a part of Texas. At least thirty-five of the original members of this band came from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, officers here say.

Gen. Huerta Denounces A. B. C. Mediation Plan

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
El Paso, Tex., Aug. 13.—General Victoriano Huerta, ex-Mexican dictator, from his prison quarters at Fort

National Leaders Invited by Wood to Rookie Camp

Wilson Among Thirty-nine Picked in Nation-Wide Choice to Watch Spirit of 1915—Rifles Score High Marks at Plattsburg.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 13.—When Major General Leonard Wood to-night sent invitations to President Wilson, Secretary Garrison, prominent business men and college presidents to come to the military instruction camp his object may not have been to give captains of industry encamped here opportunity to press the demand for adequate military defense. However, the prospect of confronting high government officials with a strong, united demand for larger army and navy is being entertained with joy to-night. And it is hoped that the men invited will come to the Plattsburg camp very soon.

In all thirty-nine persons were asked to attend the encampment. Here is the complete list:

President Woodrow Wilson, Lindley M. Garrison, Secretary of War; Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War; General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, U. S. A.; Elihu Root, Colonel Roosevelt, General William C. Gorgas, Major Henry L. Higginson, of Boston; Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. F. O'Ryan, Major General commanding New York National Guard; Charles H. Cole, Adjutant General of the Massachusetts National Guard; George M. Cole, Adjutant General Connecticut National Guard; former Secretaries of War Luke

E. Wright, Henry L. Smith and Jacob M. Dickinson, and George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General.

College Presidents Arthur T. Hadley, Yale; Abbott L. Lowell, of Harvard; John C. Hibben, of Princeton; Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell; H. A. Garfield, of Williams; H. S. Drinker, of Lehigh; George H. Denny, of Alabama; Henry B. Hutchins, of Michigan; Edmund J. James, of Illinois; Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of California.

Others are John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education in New York State; Mortimer M. Schiff, Robert M. Thompson, Dr. D. D. Prury, Edward Ayer, of Chicago; Daniel Smiley, Bernard Baruch, Colonel C. P. Townsley, Superintendent of West Point; Colonel Clarence S. Wadsworth, General Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., General Robert S. Oliver, General Charles B. Dougherty and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, head of Groton School.

Big Response Expected.

It is expected that acceptances will be received from most of the men. And, because of this, it is hoped that the first of them will get here early next week. Those who get on the ground within the next few days will have a better opportunity of seeing how readily the business and professional men, most of whom had had absolutely no military training, are eating up the instruction.

General Wood is preparing to set tents for the distinguished visitors.

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187 MOTORISTS FINED Pay \$1 to \$100 for Speed and Smoke Offences.

One hundred and eighty-seven violators of traffic regulations were caught in various parts of Manhattan and were fined differing amounts in the Yorkville court yesterday.

The highest fine was \$100, imposed on Charles A. Richards, a contractor, of E. 10th St., for reckless driving in Second Avenue. The lowest fine was \$1, imposed on Roger Thompson, of 253 West 10th St., for driving a car at a speed of 15 miles an hour.

STORM VIA CUBA TO TEMPER HEAT

Slightly Cooler, Prediction for To-day—Four Deaths Reported—Shipping Warned.

High barometric pressure in the Southeastern states, declared by the Weather Bureau's local office to be the cause of yesterday's depressing humidity, may be reduced by a young hurricane, which is approaching via Cuba.

Early last evening the Weather Bureau issued the following warning: "Miami, Key West and Southwest Florida coast; storm apparently approaching Western Cuba. Increasing easterly winds to-night. Possible hurricane conditions. All shipping advised to take every precaution."

Getting down closer to local conditions, the bureau promised fair and slightly cooler weather for to-day, with moderate easterly winds. Colish predicted around 85 early yesterday morning and dropping only a few points during the day, heat prostration was common frequent, and there were several deaths.

Peter Maleinski, a cigar maker, of Forty-second Street and Hayes Avenue, Corona, collapsed on the street. A physician said death was hastened by heat failure due to the heat.

Charles Oakman, of 366 Montgomery Street, Brooklyn, a detective in the F. W. Woolworth & Co. Five and Ten store, died yesterday morning at the Cent Street, 351 Fulton Street, dropped dead from the heat yesterday while examining a woman who was thought to be a shoplifter.

Harold Wilkinson, three, of 1223 Sutter Avenue, East New York, died in the Bradford Street Hospital yesterday, following heat prostration at home.

Benjamin Halpern, five, of 439 Sutter Avenue, East New York, died in the Bradford Street Hospital yesterday, following heat prostration at home.

William Howard Taft, Jr., of 34 Sutter Avenue, East New York, died in the Bradford Street Hospital yesterday, following heat prostration at home.

Robert Taft, who telegraphed his father, the ex-President, that he was christening of the youngster, but was detained whether he was junior or should have a 3d appended to his name.

The former President reached New York last night, and will leave early this morning for a tour of the country. At San Francisco he will address the Unitarian Convention, of which he is president, and the Red Cross Conference.

ELVIRA GUIDONE FOUND Ran Away to Boston "Just for the Fun of It."

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Hartford, Conn., Aug. 13.—When Dr. Raphael Guidone received a telephone call from the Boston police this afternoon that his daughter, Elvira, who has been missing five days, was detained in Boston, he broke down and wept. The girl had sent a telegram to her mother, saying that she would take an afternoon train for Hartford.

Elvira's parents reached Boston to-night. She was taken into custody by the police shortly before her train left for Boston. In a stream of excited chatter, the girl said that she merely came to Boston for the fun of it. When she got off the train several days ago she gave her bag to a boy, who carried it to the Young Women's Christian Association, where she roomed.

PACIFIC MAIL SELLS 5 LINERS TO SHIP TRUST

La Follette's Seamen's Act Drives Ships from Ori- ental Service.

BOATS FLY U. S. FLAG WHILE WAR LASTS

Two Will Run to England— Three for Canal Trade—At- lantic Transport Buyer.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the largest transoceanic line under the Stars and Stripes, announced yesterday that it had sold its splendid fleet of five big ships to the Atlantic Transport Company, a subsidiary corporation of the International Mercantile Marine.

On August 25 the Mongolia, the largest and finest steamer in the Pacific Mail service, will start on her last voyage to the Far East. Thereafter the flag of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be missing from Oriental ports. In fact, from now on the national flag will rarely be seen in Asiatic waters except on men-of-war. Responsibility for this disappearance of the flag from transoceanic trade is laid at the door of the seamen's act, fathered by Senator La Follette in the last session of Congress. Months ago the Pacific Mail Steamship Company announced that if the bill became a law it would be obliged to avoid bankruptcy by disposing of its vessels and going out of business. Yesterday it made good its prediction by the following:

"The Pacific Mail Steamship Company announces the sale of five steamships of its transoceanic fleet, namely, Manchuria, Mongolia, Korea, Siberia and China, to the Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia.

Driven Out of Business.

"The last sailing from San Francisco by any of these vessels to Oriental ports, on account of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will be the steamship Mongolia, on August 25, 1915."

Under the terms of the seamen's act it is declared to be impossible for any American vessels to compete with the Japanese steamers. All of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's vessels were obliged under old conditions to employ cheap coolie labor in their fire rooms in order to meet their Oriental rivals on anything like even terms. When La Follette's bill became a law it was necessary for every liner to employ crews 75 per cent of which spoke English. This provision alone virtually abolished participation by Americans in trans-Pacific trade.

Although officials of the International Mercantile Marine Company, of which the Atlantic Transport Company is a subsidiary, refused to disclose the amount paid for the big ships, it is estimated by those high in shipping circles that the price must have been well in advance of \$7,000,000. Philip A. S. Franklin, vice-president and receiver of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said last night that bonds would be issued to pay for the vessels. The funds will be taken out of the company's surplus and current earnings. If the present officials of the ships' trust will be allowed to remain in the employ of the new owners.

Mr. Franklin also said that it was probable the liners would sail, for the present at least, under the American flag. He pointed out that it is necessary, considering the dangers attendant upon trans-Atlantic voyages.

For the last few months, Mr. Franklin said, the Atlantic Transport Company has been carrying more than a fraction of all the freight offered it. The company already has chartered several steamers, but even these proved insufficient for the demands of exporters, and it was thought best to buy the five Pacific liners. Their addition to the company's fleet swells its total to 130 vessels. They will be sent to the Atlantic coast in September.

The two crack boats of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Mongolia and her sister ship the Manchuria, which it is believed, run between New York and England. These are vessels of 27,000 tons, with a speed of seventeen knots. They were built in Camden in 1904 by the New York Shipbuilding Company, of the Korea and the Siberia are also sister ships. They were built in 1901 by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company and have a tonnage of 18,000 tons. The China, 10,200 tons, was launched at Glasgow in 1889. These will enter the New York-Panama service.

Mr. Franklin said that the Atlantic Transport Company built the Manchuria and Mongolia and later sold them to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

"We have bought the fleet," he explained, "because we have a place to use ships to advantage. While the Mongolia and Manchuria are too large for Panama Canal business, the others are especially fitted for that route."

"All are first class ships in fine condition. The Mongolia and Manchuria

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LOOK TO SERBIA TO BLOCK ALLIES' BALKAN HOPES

Diplomats in London Ex- pect Flat Refusal of Bulgaria's Demands.

ISSUE DEVELOPS MUCH BITTERNESS

Entente Now Awaits Attitude of Parliament, Which Meets in Nish on Monday.

London, Aug. 12 (delayed by censor).—A flat refusal by Serbia of the demands announced by the Bulgarian Premier, Vassili Radoslavov, three weeks ago, is strongly indicated.

That the hopes of the Entente Allies of bringing Bulgaria into the alliance will come to naught is the belief of some diplomats here. Serbia's formal reply has not yet been given, but those best posted in diplomatic quarters say that Bulgaria's demands far exceed anything that Serbia would possibly yield.

The outcome is being watched with the keenest interest by the Chancellors throughout Europe, as Bulgaria is the chief obstacle to united action by the Balkan States in joining the Entente and thus throwing the Balkan barrier between the central powers and Turkey.

Bulgaria contends that by a treaty with Serbia the latter ceded about 7,000 square kilometers of Macedonia which Bulgaria was compelled by the great powers to relinquish during her feeble condition after the second Balkan war. Bulgaria now insists that the original treaty be carried out, and that unless she obtains the return of Macedonia she will refuse to join the other Balkan States in assisting the Allies.

The present issue has renewed the smoldering feuds among the Balkans, and much bitterness is said to have developed in the course of the negotiations, all pointing to Serbia's refusal to yield Macedonia and to Bulgaria's withholding her support from the Entente powers. Much now depends on the attitude of the Serbian Parliament, which meets on Monday in Nish.

Allies Redouble Efforts to Get Serbia to Yield

Rome, Aug. 13.—Representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia have redoubled their pressure on Serbia in the hope of inducing her to make the desired territorial concessions to Bulgaria.

Serbia has been reminded of the support which she has received since the beginning of her difficulties with Austria last year. Assurances have been given that the Allies will assist her in the peace negotiations provided she now yields.

The Bulgarian Minister to Italy, D. Ristov, discussing in the "Tribuna" the negotiations between the Balkan States and the Entente, characterizes as unjust statements that his country considers herself indispensable to the Allies and is bargaining on that basis. Bulgaria, the minister contends, has been given that the Allies will assist her in the peace negotiations provided she now yields.

The "Mir," a newspaper of Sofia, in its issue of July 13 published the following editorial article on the status of the negotiations between Bulgaria and Great Britain, France and Russia.

"There is to-day no indication that an understanding can be reached between Bulgaria and the Entente powers. The reasons for this are numerous. Had these negotiations been begun earlier in the war they would have progressed more rapidly. It is also true that if there existed greater confidence between the two parties an understanding would not have been delayed. Nevertheless the principal reason for delay is to be found elsewhere.

Mission Called Complicated.

"The Triple Entente calls for the help of neutral nations in the name of justice and of liberty, as well as in the name of the unity of the peoples concerned in a durable peace. With this end in view the Entente powers are laboring hard to appease the reciprocal hatreds among the Balkan States and to substitute amicable relations toward the hostile feelings at the present existing between the Bulgarians, the Serbians, the Greeks and the Rumanians. The Entente powers, in Bulgaria with these states, persist in this idea.

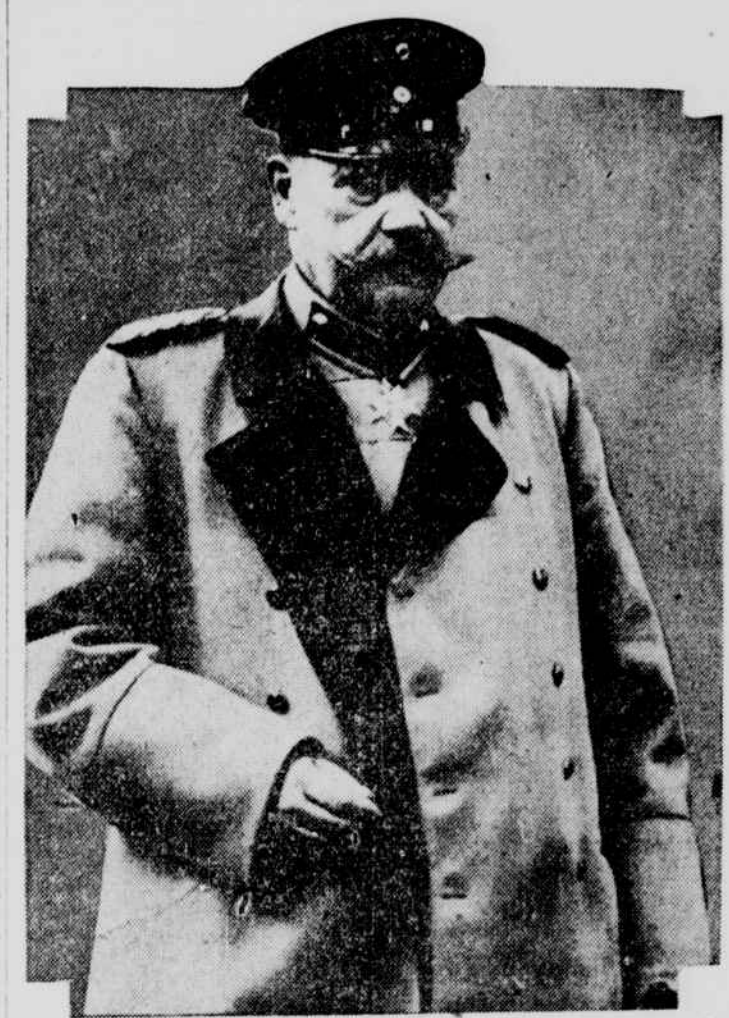
"This being so, the mission of the Entente powers is complicated, not to say impossible. The difficulty arises from the intransigent attitude of the Balkan States toward each other.

"Bulgaria cannot embark in another war without the guarantee that the Treaty of Bucharest shall be torn up. But there is every indication that neither Serbia, Greece nor Rumania is

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Kaiser Sends Hindenburg to Retrieve Kovno Failure; Advance on Riga Checked

GERMANY'S BIGGEST GUN GOES INTO ACTION.



Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the famous "General of the Lakes," has been sent to take command of the German attack on Kovno, where a week's desperate fighting has resulted in nothing but terrible losses to the invaders.

Hero Called On to Re- duce Defence of Petrograd Line.

SIEDELCE TAKEN BY GERMANS

Russians Threaten Com- munications of Baltic Invaders.

CZAR'S ARMIES SAFE

Petrograd Announces Success of Withdrawal of War- saw Forces.

London, Aug. 13.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, upon whom the most difficult tasks are imposed, has personally taken command of the German army attacking Kovno, and, according to the German official report issued to-night, has made further progress in the fighting against the Russians in that region.

The selection of Germany's national hero for the duty of capturing the fortress of Kovno, which stands between the Germans and Vilna and the Warsaw-Petrograd Railway, is an indication of the importance the German General Staff attaches to this operation and to the seriousness of the defeat they have sustained there in a week of terrific assaults and staggering losses.

The Russian War Office, in an official communication to-night, admits the evacuation of the towns of Sokolow, Siedelce and Lukow, to the east of Warsaw, but claims that the Germans in the region of Riga have been driven back, and that near Kovno, under the pressure of the Russians, they have abandoned their attack.

The news that the civilians had commenced to evacuate Kovno as well as Vilna led to the belief in many quarters that the Russians either had decided to give them up or had no hope of holding them. Now, however, they are fighting hard to retain both cities, and in the latest official report from Petrograd it is claimed that the Russians have repulsed the German attacks, except at one point, where a desperate artillery engagement is in progress.

Further north, between Poniawesch and Dvinsk, where General von Buelow a week ago was advancing rapidly toward the railway, the Germans apparently have suffered a setback, for the Russians now speak of pressing them and declare they have recaptured the town of Tovin, which is considerably west of the point to which the Germans had penetrated.

South of Riga also the Germans are said to be doing little more than holding their own, so that the talk of advance toward Petrograd seems to be developing very slowly.

Siedelce Falls to Germans.

On the other hand, the Germans continue to drive in the Russians to the northeast and east of Warsaw, and with the capture of Siedelce are within a short distance of the Bug River, one of the main supports of the Brest-Litovsk line, which it was believed the Russians originally intended to hold but which the German offensive to the northeast may prevent. Field Marshal von Mackensen, who commands the Germans in the southeast, between the Vistula and the Bug, again is reported to have been held up by a Russian counter attack, and it is declared in military circles that if he is not further south than he was a week ago he certainly is not further north.

The military critics disagree as to the probable line on which Grand Duke Nicholas will elect to make his stand, but a majority of them consider it hardly likely that he will try to hold the Brest-Litovsk front.

The fact that the Germans are able to advance with comparative rapidity due east from Warsaw, while being checked on the right and left flanks, has strengthened the conviction in England and in Russia that the stout resistance offered by the Russian wings has insured the safe withdrawal of the main body of troops from the Warsaw salient. Contrary to many reports, the main line of communication between the Polish capital and Petrograd has not been cut through. It would be cut if the Germans were to take Dvinsk.

Move Toward Petrograd Slow.

The capture of the Warsaw sector, where the Russians are making little attempt to check the German advance, of the Polish city of Siedelce, fifty-five miles southeast of Warsaw, was announced to-day at Berlin Army Headquarters.

The city of Siedelce lay directly in the path of the Teutonic forces which pressed eastward from Warsaw after

AUSTRIANS RAID ITALIAN COAST, SHELL RAILWAY

Vienna Announces De- struction of Viaducts and Factories.

Paris, Aug. 13.—Austrian destroyers again succeeded on Wednesday in raiding the Italian coast, bombarding railways, viaducts and factories and successfully escaping, according to an announcement made to-night by the Vienna Ministry of Marine.

As if to offset this raid, during which Vienna claims no Italian warships were seen, Rome announces the sinking of the Austrian submarine U-3 and the capture of the second officer and eleven of its crew.

Under cover of night the Austrian destroyers crept close to the Italian coast and at dawn bombarded the littoral railway leading from Molfetta to Sesto San Giorgio. The damage to factories and viaducts was very heavy, Vienna asserts, and as the Italian shore guns were outraged the raiding ships suffered slight damage.

While the offensive against Gorizia is resting, the Austrians by a bold attempt have sought to cross the frontier through the passes of the Alps at a 10,000-foot altitude. The Italian War Office praises the effectiveness of the Alpine troops, who with great bravery and daring succeeded in checking this plan.

ITALIAN OFFICIAL.

The Rome official statement regarding operations on the Italian coast yesterday morning in the lower Adriatic the Austrian submarine boat U-3 was sunk. The second officer and eleven men of the crew were saved and made prisoners. The zone of the steep, rugged zone of the Furva Valley the enemy, who on the 4th had reconnoitered by patrols which were immediately driven back through the Vici Pass (10,000 feet high), delivered an attack on the night of the 9th across the Forno Glacier against our troops posted near the hotel of the same name, while another detachment advanced through the Cedevala Pass (11,000 feet) against those of our troops who occupied Capanna Ceder. The watchfulness of our Alpine troops, who notwithstanding glaciers and high peaks are incessantly active, succeeded in frustrating this bold double maneuver, and the enemy was soon repulsed. He was then counter-attacked and forced to flee.

In Cadore small encounters turning in our favor are reported in the high valleys of Anisier and Vissidene. In one of these fights we took prisoner Cordevole, but was repulsed.

On the other hand, our troops succeeded in dislodging the enemy, who was entrenched on the western slopes of Monte Piana, at the head of the Falcione.

On the Isonzo front the enemy made demonstrations, which were easily repulsed, against our positions on the spurs of Reme and Mzali, in the Monte Nero range, and against the Falcione.

On the night of August 11-12 the enemy, after great artillery preparation, advanced against our new positions on top of Col Dilana, on the upper Cordevole, but was repulsed.

On the other hand, our troops succeeded in dislodging the enemy, who was entrenched on the western slopes of Monte Piana, at the head of the Falcione.

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TURKS' ENVOY SENT HOME BY KAISER

Mukhtar Pacha Recalled for Reporting Germany and Aus- tria Were Exhausted.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Athens, Aug. 10 (dispatch to "The Daily News").—Mukhtar Pacha, Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, has been recalled at the Kaiser's request because he reported to Constantinople that Germany and Austria were in the last stage of exhaustion, and that the first serious German repulse would bring destruction.

The Ambassador recommended to the Porte to employ discretion, pointing out that if Germany lost she would use Turkey as a scapegoat.

Field Marshal von der Goltz, on hearing the report, immediately cabled a demand for Mukhtar's recall.

SAYS BERLIN ASKED PEACE LAST MARCH

London "Star" Declares Tele- grams Prove Germany Made Overtures to Russia Early.

London, Aug. 13.—Austro-German overtures for a separate peace with Russia were begun at the end of March, according to the "Star," which quotes telegrams it says were taken from an Italian "green book," said to have been published to-day.

The first intimation of such peace proposals, according to the "Star's" article, was contained in a telegram from the Italian Ambassador at Petrograd to the Italian Foreign Office, dated March 29, in which the Ambassador said he learned from an unimpeachable source that a serious attempt to make peace had been addressed to the Russian government.

Twelve days later, the article continues, the Italian Minister at Nish informed his government that a separate peace between Austria and Russia was possible. The Minister at Sofia, Bulgaria, sent similar news, the "Star" continues, and the series of communications from which it quotes ends with a telegram from the Italian Ambassador at Berlin, dated April 15, in which the Ambassador is quoted as saying: "Rumors of a movement for a separate peace are persistently maintained and are constantly gaining ground."

AUTHOR ASHAMED OF "SONG OF HATE"

Written in Moment of Passion —Not for Young, He Admits.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Amsterdam, Aug. 13 (Dispatch to the "London Chronicle").—Even Ernst Liessauer appears to be becoming ashamed of his "Song of Hate." He writes to the Berlin "Tageblatt" that he agrees with its view that the song is not intended for the young, and he has often advised against its publication in school books.

"The 'Song of Hate,'" he writes, "was written as a result of the passionate impulse in the first week of the war, when the impression created by England's declaration of war was fresh. The 'Song of Hate' is a political poem directed not against the individual Englishman but collectively against the English will to destruction which threatens Germany."

"In the excitement of those days my feelings were deeply stirred by this. Whether these feelings can continue with cool consideration of practical politics is another question."

In To-morrow's Tribune

Gilbert K. Chesterton
gives his arguments against Woman Suffrage.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison
tells how she keeps her husband from overworking.

Louis Brandeis
explains why Zionism is the Jew's hope of regaining self-respect.

And you will also get the Sixteen-Page Graphic, with its smashing war pictures, if you are sure to tell your newsdealer to-day that you must have

The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—The Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

Gen. Louis Botha

is described by an M. P. as Britain's greatest imperial statesman since Washington.

Augustus Thomas
shows why "The Great American Drama" may never be written.

Samuel Hopkins Adams
discloses the methods of the stores that sell "bargain" watches.